THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

XI .10V

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15TH, 1882

NUMBER 35

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8.6. (a. and 11.55 a.m., and 3.10. 3.m. (a.p.» 3.pn. 1.10. 2.40. 2.40. 2.40. 2.40. 2.40. 2.40. 3.10.

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THE RIO NEWS

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SPECIAL NOTICE. — The remaining numbers for the present year will be sent graffs in all new subscribers for 1883.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15TH, 1882.

Notwithstanding the outcome of all previous attempts, and of the scandalous character of the whole transaction, the government has again decided to call for tenders for the construction of a tramway from a central point in this city to the Copacabana beach. Instituted as nothing less than blackmail upon a foreign company, this project has gone on from one step to another in a quest whose whole history is tricky and discreditable in the highest degree. From the very outset it has been nothing less than a pure fiction as far as public utility is concerned. The idea of building an expensive tramway, with one long tunnel, to tapa suburb of a score of poor fishermen is too great an absurdity for serious discussion. And the idea that this beach, fully exposed to the Atlantic, and with a swell and undertow of a very dangerous character, is a necessity for the bathing population of the city, is no less mistaken and absurd. For the present, and for many years to come, the Copacabana heach will be desirable neither for residences nor for a pleasure resort. It is merely a sand barren, partially covered with stunt d undergrowth, and utterly devoid of sufficient objects of interest to make it desirab. for pleasure seekers. Its only advantage is its location with reference to the lines of a successful and wealthy company, from whose treasury there is promise of rich booty And in this unseemly quest, the imperial government itself has been first and foremost. Of the previous history of this affair our readers are already informed. As to the new call for proposals it is sufficient to say that the route is identical with that of the last call, and includes the opening of several expensive tunnels and new streets. The burdens imposed, as the price of the concession, are also identical with those of the last call. viz.: the extension of the Praia do Flamengo quays to Rua de Paysandú, the enlargement and straightening of Ruas Theresa and Guarda mor, the construction of tunnels and opening of new streets, the transportation of all letter-carriers, policemen and firemen free when on public duty, the charge of only 200 reis to Copacabana, the preservation and construction, at the company's own cost, of the pavements in all the streets occupied by its lines, the construction of lines in any street hereafter designated by the government, and the surrender of all the property, including States are either grossly ignorant, or else tracks, rolling stock, animals, stations, etc., they are guilty of deliberate talsehood—and

at the termination of the privilege, which can not exceed 33 years. Among the favors accorded is to be a concession for 33 years, a privileged zone extending from the Lapa to Copacabana and Gavea, including Laran geiras, and the use of the streets now occupied by the Botanical Garden line at the termination of the latter's privilege. This last clause, of course, is simply a delicate way of offering the property of the old company to the new enterprise. Now that the Botanical Garden company is no longer a foreign enterprise, its affairs have of course become more of a matter for national oversight. Il therefore the Brazilian public is content to see a well-managed Brazilian company wronged and its property confiscated, we foreigners can have no just cause for complaint, though we shall find abundant reason for making the transaction as fully known as our means will permit. So fur as we can we shall advise foreign investors to have nothing whatever to do with this affair, for it is neither a sound investment nor a creditable enterprise. There has been no call for the new line, except from those interested in the old Copacabana scheme, and the few holders Copacabana real estate; and for all the additional service required the Botanical Garden company has already made not less than six distinct tenders. There is no reason whatever for government interference, except the private prejudices and interests of certain officials. And, above all, there is no reason why this projected enterprise, even were there a need for it, should undertake the construction of quays, the opening of streets, and the laving of pavements, as a price of its concession. heard of such absurdities? and what honest company can undertake such a task? The whole affair is so disgracuful, both in its conception and in its career, that its secret history would cover the Brazilian public with shame and humiliation.

BRAZILIAN SLAVERY

We learn through the Paris correspondence of the Jornal do Commercio that an extensive article appeared in the Nord, of Brussels, of the 11th ultimo, relative to Brazilian slavery. The Nord, it is interesting to know, is one of the Belgian papers now zealously engaged, perhaps disinteresteday, in spreading what the Paris correspondent is pleased to call the "Brazilian propaganda." Whether the article in question was written by a disinterested foreigner or by an interested Brazilian, the plain fact remains that the Jornal do Commercio, through both its Paris correspondent and its Rio editor, takes special pains to compliment the writer and to commend his statements.

So far as these concern the Emperor, who is credited with the present movement in lavor of emancipation, or Premier Paranaguá, who is credited with a purpose to accelerate emancipation, or the emancipation law itself, which is credited with purposes and results of the highest character, we have nothing to say at this time. When, however, the European public is informed that the lot of the Brazilian slave is not to be compared with that painted by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in "Uncle 'Tom's Cabin" relative to the treatment of slaves in the southern section of the United States, and that the former is well treated, enjoys comparative liberty, and is granted many privileges, we are inclined to believe that this wretched "propaganda" has gone just a little too far. The abolitionists of Brazil are not Don Quixotes tilting against windmills; they have just and abundant reasons for denouncing this great crime against humanity. Those who say that slavery is milder and more humane in

the evidence is in favor of the latter supposition.

We are of those who opposed American slavery in its every form and manifestation, but we never believed that the scenes so graphically painted by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe were common to every plantation, nor to even a small proportion of them. We have always believed that the majority, the large majority of American planters treated their slaves well and considerately. Their interests required such treatment, even where they had no other motive. This much admitted, the deplorable fact remain ed that there were many of them who treated their slaves most cruelly, most brutally-and it was just this class which furnished the abolition movement with much of its force and impetus. Talk of the inherent rights of liberty and justice as we may, it needs instances just such as are to be found in "Uncle Tour's Cabin" to stir men into action, and that was just the work which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe so nobly accomplished. Thus for the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of

Brazilian slavery has not been written, but when it is there will be no incidents lacking to fill it with horrors of which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe never dreamed. Again and again has it been asserted that Brazilian slavery is for more mild and humane than its northern counterpart, and thousands of people believe the story. Difficult as such a statement may be to prove, we have no hesitation whatever in denouncing this story as false in every sense. Humane! - there is not a particle of humanity in Brazilian slavery, and there never was! Cruel as American slavery certainly was, it was beneficent beside this degradation of servitude in Brazil! Think of the slave boy Jeronymo at Pelotas whipped to death! Think of the slave girl Monica in Nitherohy - just across the pay from this capital - beaten into one horrible mass of sores! Think of the slave Miguel of Souza, Parabyba - whipped to exhaustion and then tortured by having salt, onlons and tobacco purt on his lacerated flesh, and by poured into his mouth after death to make it appear a case of suicide? Think of the slave woman Petronillia, of this very city, and the property of a BarAo - appealing to the police for protection only last month, and with a block and chain riveted to her ankles! Think of the unhappy slave at Campos the other day - tearing his throat open with his fingers to escape further misery! Think of that other unhappy wretch in Pernambuco last year, a captured runaway slave -tearing his howels open with his hands to escape punishment and further servitude ! Think of the novenas - the nine days cutting of the back before whipping! Think of the daily soic'des among slaves all over the empire! Think of the instruments of torture, whose number and ingenuity rival those of the mediaeval inquisition ! Think of all this - and then call Brazilian slavery mild and humane! Ask those who have traveled through the provinces how many cripples thay have seen! Ask them how many slave songs they have heard, and how many happy, contented faces they have

Bad as American slavery was, there was a spirit of thoughtless contentment and happiness among the slaves which the We Brazilian institution has never known. are no defenders of American slavery, not even with an excuse, but we are little content to see it still further degraded by seeing it classe I below that monstrous iniquity of servitude, which Brazilian ministers and legislators are now so tenderly preserving against just denunciation and instant extinction.

the editor of the Nord will do well to inform himself of the facts concerning this question, It will not be difficult for him to get facts with which to deal - and facts that will open the eyes of his readers to the real character of this infinite crime. Slavery can not be mild and humane, no more than it can be just- and the editor of the Nord knows it. Even were his statements true, they should never be urged in pulliation of an evil which has been steadily dragging this nation down to its very death. There can be no just excuse for the crime, and none should be offered.

THE PROPAGANDA.

Among the curious revelations of the day is one which comes through the Paris correspondence of the Jornal do Commercio to the effect that a propaganda in favor of Brazil is now being carried on through the columns of the European press. The methods proposed, as outlined by the Opinion of Paris on the 7th ultimo, are either the employment of a certain determined journal as the Diario Official of Rio de Janeiro, or the employment of all the journals possible, This latter method is the one favored by the Opinion, and also by the Jornal's correspondent, who ingenuously adds. "The second method is the one which is being employed, which is, it seems to me, the most judicious." Add to this the frequent triumphant announcements of this writer that "the propaganda in favor of Brazil is going forward methodically," and we have sufficient proofs for a belief that a determined effort is making to influence European opinion in favor of Brazil.

The desire that Brazil should enjoy a good name and reputation in the commercial and financial centres of Europe, and also among the emigrating classes, is perfectly just and proper. Were this purpose carried out honestly and truthfully, we should have no craticism to offer; on the contrary, we should lend all the assistance in our power. When, however, we find that this propaganda is being carried on by the sweeping use of press subsidies and the employment of back writers, and by a deliberate perversion of facts and misrepresentation of events, we feel compelled to enter our protest against the whole transaction,

Truse who have read Christie's "Notes on Brazil" will recall his direct charges that during the controversies between the British and Brazilian governments while he was minister at this court, this very same agency was employed by Brazil to sustain her credit abroad. A number of writers and journals were in the pay of this government, and were used by the latter to refute some very ugly charges growing out of questions of that day. There are now, it is true, no questions to meet of such a character as those growing out of the emancipalos, the Rio Grande wrecking affair, or the troubles with colonists, and the purposes of such a persistent propaganda are therefore less apparent. As the work is actually 'going lorward methodically" we are compelled to believe that the government has some important purpose in view for which it is necessary to first prepare the plastic European mind. Now, what is this purpose?

The financial difficulties in which Brazil is unfortunately struggling are undoubtedly one of the prime causes of this movement An enormous and rapidly-increasing debt and an insufficient revenue have at last brought the credit of this empire to the verge ol a serious crisis. It is still possible for a masterly hand to carry Brazil through this impending crisis, for she is young and is the possessor of natural resources of great value -but where is the hand? Instead of meetblant extinction.

Eefore going further with this propag and the everything that has been done is tentative,

ting down expenditures and liabilities they are actually increasing so that there may be no appearance of hesitation or lack of confidence. If the sale of the Dom Pedro II railway is proposed, nothing but an indignant refusal is heard. If the abandonment of useless public works is suggested, such as the Doin Pedro II prolongation, or the extension of the S. Francisco railways, or the construction of the projected Madeira and Mamoré railway, the world is at once informed that all these things are full of great possibilities for the country and must be carried forward. All these things, however, require money-and money must be procured. If it is true, as was asserted by one of our colleagues the other day, that the government had sounded the banking institutions of this city about placing an internal 5 per cent. loan and could get no better offer than 90 per cent., then it is clear that the government will again appear upon the foreign market as a borrower, To do this successfully, a great many things must be explained and a great many doubts

Another evident purpose is the attraction of emigration. The impending abolition of slavery threatens paralysis to all the leading industries of the country which are now carried on by slave labor. 'I'he danger is real, and is not overestimated. Instead of ntilizing the freedmen as a future laboring element, the planters are seeking to replace them by colonists, and with this intent efforts are now making to attract emigration this way. It is natural therefore that measures should be adopted to place the advantages of Brazil before the emigrant, and to induce him to choose this country as his fiture home. In justice to the emigrant, however, he should be fully informed as to the country, instead of being deceived. This propaganda, so far as we have been able to judge, does nothing but paint Brazil in bright colors and to dilate upon its magnificent possibilities. The emigrant who comes here through these inducements is certain to be disappointed. He will feel that he has been deceived and cheated-and justly so. And the result will inevitably be that the country will secure no real advantage from immigration, and will suffer a serious loss of credit.

A third purpose of this energetic propaganda, if we are not deceived, is the attraction of private capital. In spite of the treatment which foreign enterprises have lately received here from the government, the fact is clearly recognized that foreign capital is even more necessary now than ever to carry on local undertakings. More than a score of central usines 'are now seeking capital abroad, and investors beginning to hesitate. Several railway enterprises are also seeking capital, and others will soon appear on the Then there are the improvements to the Rio Grande bar, and to the harbor of Fortaleza, and the new gas contract of this city, and various other enterprises for whose success a large amount of private capital is absolutely necessary. It must be considered that the large number of these enterprises placed upon the foreign market within the last decade has aroused a natural inquiry as to the resources of the country, and to the aggregate of its liabilities. The hesitation of late implies that these inquiries have not been altogether satisfactory. It is true that the credit of the empire still stands high, but with a steady increase in its liabilities there must come not a little of doubt and hesitation. These doubts have of water. already arisen, and hence the purpose of once more writing up the country and in- wrote me a letter to lower my own boat, fusing more confidence into inventors.

As to the resul of this propaganda there is -and deservedly so. It is still possible to new boats may have to sufter for it after-

indirect and temporizing. Instead of cut- boodwink a great many foreigners, but it can not be done on the scale practiced between 1850 and 1860. Brazil is better known to-day than then, and the civilized world is better informed as to her development and resources. She has no need ot any propaganda of this character; it can only do her injury. Her natural resources and wealth are abundantly sufficient to attract both capital and immigration, providing the right kind of political conditions are offered. Without these latter the former never will be forthcoming except through means like the one now in hand. In common with other foreign journals in this country, such as the Messager du Brésil and the Eco d'Halia, we have en leavored to place these matters fairly and fully before this public, and before one foreign readers, and not without some good result. We are not disposed to paint imaginary pictures, nor to cover up delects; we have sought to place the bare facts before our readers and leave them to draw their own conclusions.

THE PORT OF MARANHÃO.

To the Editor of THE RID NEWS :

Sir, - The S. S. Cyphrenes, of which I am master, lest Rio de Janeiro September 2211d for New York, calling at Bahia, Pernamhuco, Marauham, Pará and St. Thomas to deliver mails. On my leaving Pernambuco the agent there telegraphed to Maranham, to my agent, that the Ciphrenes was properly loaded and had no room for cargo, and that they would be kind enough to take the delivery of mails just outside the entrance to the harbor, thereby saving 24 hours which otherwise would have to be sacrificed if the steamer had to enter port. A steamer damaged. like the Crphrenes could only get in with high water at daytime, and out with the next day's high water.

On my arrival October 3rd, I anchored close to the harbor, where I received a letter from my agent that I must bring the ship in to deliver mails, as president of the port insisted on it.

Having Baron Teffe and staff on board as passengers, going to St. Thomas to take observations on the transit of Venus, the Baron kindly gave me a letter to the president,

I then landed in my own boat and went to the president who received me kindly and informed me, after reading the Baron's letter, that he would order the mails to be taken from the steamer at once. I found when I landed that the newspaper was full of complaints about my not bringing the steamer in to deliver the mail.

I was informed that the people had addressed a letter to the president, to "make the Captain bring his ship into the harbor and open the hatches, and see if more room remained for cargo; if so to make the Captain take whatever cargo was there to be shipped." I should just have liked to see them come on board to open my hatches. The mails were then taken from the ship and outward mail brought on board, which can be done by day or night as easily as in Rio de Janeiro.

On my arrival out this time, with mails and cargo from New York to Maranham. I anchored on the same spot to await high water. The pilot came off to inform me that my steamer could not get into port for three days, as there was no room in the harbor, two steamers being already there, and where the sailing vessels lie there being not more than fifteen feet

After lying ontside for two days my agent put the mails in it and come ashore. I did so at once but only to oblige the nothing more certain than that it will fail company whom I at present serve, as their

wards. The next day one steamer left and are already recognized by shippers and I then brought my ship in.

Are the public here aware of the fact that Maranham is the worst port to make in this empire, being exceedingly dangerous?

I have been in command of steamers and sailing vessels for sixteen years and have made many ports in that time, but always found leading marks and bnoys where there was any danger, but upon going into the above mentioned port, although there are plenty of sand bars, there are no buoys to mark them.

As the people of Maranham are so anxious to have steamers come to their port, why not, instead of saying over their eigars and coffee "such a boat must come in here", talk about placing some buoys and marks to lead ships in safely; there are always small idle men-of-war there which would answer the purpose for that kind of work.

The expense to sailing vessels is so great that they never call there more than once. The new boats now building in New York for this trade, and the first of which will be here in January, are to be pitied if served in like manner,

I should suggest to them, if my opinion is worth anything, that if they are forced to go there by contract, to take mails only to be delivered outside.

For ships of three hundred feet in length there is only room in the harbor for two at one time, and they must have three anchors out, two ahead and one astern, so that the ship will always swing the same way.

Should a careless commander, while at anchor there, neglect to watch the tide and to get his after hawse tight, and the ship so swing the wrong way, she would be

I am now bound for that port again, and have no room for cargo; I hope they will kindly arrange to take the mails from me ontside upon arrival. Apologizing for my lengthy letter and trusting I may be permitted to express my opinion about their port as freely as they passed theirs about my ship,

I am, Sir, Yours &c., &c., Ј. С. Ккоби. Master S S Cyphrenes U. S. & Brazil Mail S S. Co.

The foregoing comments on the port of Maranhão abundantly confirm what we have before said in these columns on the practicabiltiy of a compulsory call there. There never existed a sound reason for the service outside the brain of a politician, and there is no just reason why it should be continued. The American line was established for a steamship communication between Rio de Janeiro and New York and not for a petty service along the coast of Brazil. It was a gross injustice to require the company to call at Maranhão, and the more so as the terms of the contract specify a class of steamers which can not possibly make the call except under exceptional circumstances. More than that, the contract requires the service to be performed within a specified number of days. How can this be done if from two four days are wasted every time a call is made at Maranhão? If only two steamers can lie inside at the same time, and large steamers can enter only at high water, how can the American line perform its service within the terms of the contract? The plain fact is, as Capt. Krogh clearly demonstrates, the government is still imposing onerous and impossible conditions upon this service. In the interests of quiek, safe and satisfactory communication between New York and this port it is to be hoped that this call will seen be dropped as impracticable. The government must recognize its difficulties and dangers as they

insurers; a continuance of the call can not be else than unjust both to the company and to the public.

SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION.

The latest census bulletin gives some interesting to the sugar-cane production of the United States in 1880. The production of sugar reached ads, and of molasses nearly 189,000 hogsheads, and of molasses nearly 17,000,000 gallons. This is a remarkable increase over the amount reported in 1870, when 87,000 hogsheads of sugar and 6,000,000 gallons of melasses were produced; but the present yield does not compare so favorably with that returned by the census of 1860, which was 231,000 hogsheads if sugar and 15,000,000 gallons of molasses. sagar and 15,000,000 gallons of molasses. The bulk, both of sngar and molasses, is the production of Louisiana. In the present ceasus returns this latter state is credited with nearly 11,000,000 gallons of molasses and more than 181,500 hogs-heads of sugar. Its production of the former article has nearly trehled since 1870, and of the latter more than doubled.

.1 MISSIO.V.1RY STEAMER.

A missionary steamer, whose hull and machinery weigh only six tons, is now moored in the Thames in London. The vessel is named Peace, and has been built for the Baptist Missionary Society, who destine it for the service of the mission in the reaches of the Congo river. The boat can be taken to pieces readily for transport purposes, and the total number of pieces, none of which would be too heavy for a man to carry, would be 800. The greatest possible use has been made of all available space, and the two cabins are admirably fitted. A kilchen adapted for a stove and other cooking appliances forms part of the equipment. A substitution tantial awning covers the deck, and between this and the sides of the vessel a wire awning is fitted and the sides of the vessel a wire awing is inten-to stop arrows and other missiles. It is intended to take the steamer to pieces, and pack the sections in boxes, which will be sent to the mouth of the Congo. From thence they will be horne I men a distance of 300 miles up to Stanley From thence they will be home by 800 where the steamer will be reconstructed by missionaries.

EMIGRATION OF SKILLED LABOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

A significant feature of the enormous immigration A significant featige of the enormons immigration into the United States is the amount of skilled labor that it brings. It is estimated that of the 200,000 immigrants lambel at Castle Garden during the five months ending June 30th last, not less than hiff were trained mechanics and artisans. This shows that the European mechanic sees little encourage-ment in the outlook at home. It is evident that a people who are overhurdened with taxation can have little money to spend for the products of skilled labor. It takes all they can earn to sup-port the nobility and the soldiers. Therefore it follows that the skilled artisan, who is generally a man of superior intelligence, with the wants which intelligence brings, is forced to see himself and his family sink in the scale of social existence, or seek better conditions elsewhere.

NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION.

At the last meeting of the American Statistical Association Gen. Francis A. Walker presented paper on "The Nativities of the Population of the United States;" in which he showed from the tables of the census of 1850, 1850, 1870 and 1880, that the Irish population has relatively decreased during the Irish population formed 43.5 per cent of the total foreign population but now they form only 27.76 per cent. The English, Scotch and Welsh have maintained their noglating during the three characteristics. lish, Scotch and websi mave mannament unen-p pulation durin; the three decades, and the Scan-dinavians and British Americans have greatly in-creased. In 1850 the German population formed nearly one-third of the foreign population, and in 18So they formed 29.5 per cent. Gen. Walker also exhibited the striking phases of interstate immigration, showing that nearly 25 per cent of the native-born population are living in states and territories other than those in which they were born, and that nearly as many horse har more free in the state. and that nearly as many more have moved from their native towns and counties, but without leaving their tate.

The 24th of July, 1883, will be the centenary of the hirthilay of Sinion Bolivar, the liberator of Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador and Peru, and the founder of the republic of Bolivia. The government of Venezuela has proclaimed that day a national heliday, and ordered its celebration with the inauguration of the railroad between the port of Laguayra and the city of Caracas, capital of the republic with the unveiling of a monumental statue to George Washington, and monumental statue to George Washington, and with a National Exposition in Caracas.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -A hospital has been established at S. Joàn da Barra, province of Rio de Janeiro, by the Misericordia society.
- —The offices of the Companhia Pernambucana, Pernambuco, were recently broken into by burglars and robbed of 15,000\$.
- —The November receipts of the Pernamhuco custom house amounted to 1,077,466\$251, of the recebedoria to 56,751\$292, and of the rensulado to 94,795\$760.
- -There was a meeting of planters at Descalvala, S. Panlo, on the 3rd inst. for the purpose of soliciting a reduction in freight rates on coffee from the Paulista railway.
- —The October receipts of the Cearn postoffice amounted to a total of 2,854\$960, of which 1,405\$540 helonged to the central office
- —Through the third distribution of the emancipation fund 492 slaves have been liberated in the province of Ceará at a total cust, exclusive of their personal contributions, of 109.370\$640, or an average of about 222\$.
- —It is to be noted that the provincial government of Rio de Jancho has considerably modified the wording of its advertisement for the sale of certain slaves which we have before noticed. Less notice is given to their infirmities.
- —The merchants of Larangeiras, Sergipe, have sent a representation to Deputy Prailo Pinentel against the additional tax on imposts imposed by that provisee, and ask that the general government shall suspenil the same as was done at Persambleon.
- —The Libertudor, of Fortaleza, Ceará, is denouncing the practice among many slaveholders of sending their slaves, when till, to the horpital for treatment at public expense. The Libertudo very properly claims that all expenses fur such service should be paid for by the master.
- nor sach service snould be paint for by the masser,

 —The first stone of the Vpiranga lottery memorial was laid at São Paulo in the toth inst.

 with all the customary solemnities. There seems,
 however, to he great uncertainty even now as to
 what the memorial is to be, whether a school
 house, an asylum, a jail, a ronvent, or an university.
- —The November receipts of the Pernambuco revenue departments, as compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows: (885) 1881

Custom honse: ...1,077,466\$25t 1,508,352\$739
Recelieiloria... 56,751 202 60,027 602
Consulado... 92,795 760 276,199 192

Consulation.—According to latest accounts the Arrorredo light at the northern bar off the port of Santa Catharina has not yet been inagurated. Some of the glasses were broken in the transportation of the apparatus, and the constructors are sow awaiting new glasses from Europe. The tower is all of iron, and is more completed. It has a height of 89.9 meters above the sea level, and contains a revolving Argant light, alternating white and yellow. The total cost of the light is said to be about 300,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$. The erare some complaints about the site of the light, it heing claimed that it can not be seen by coasting vessels from the north.

—The October receipts of the Park custom house amounted to \$23,605\$737, against 945,300\$\$26 for the same month of 1881, 615,300\$\$18 for 1880, and 709,131\$611 for 1870. The receipts for October last were derived from the fullowing sources:

Imports.:	547,998\$766	
Despacho maritimo	2,100 000	
Exports	203,250 170	
Interior	63,985 790	
Special application	776 000	
Extraordinary	2,482 636	
Deposits	2,952 375	

The receipts of the provincial receivar amounted to 264,252\$833, and of the ver-o-pero tax to 10,191\$283.

—A good snake story is related in the Provincia, of São Pavlo, of the Sth inst. It would seem, according to a private letter from Faxma of the 2nd inst, that there lives at Balsa, São Paulo, a young man manuel Antonio Fernar whn suffered an injury to one of his knnees some ten years ago. The injury gradually extended from the knnee in the foot, and completely disabled him. Some time since he hobbled into the wouls near his house to get some firewood, where he was bitten by an urutii on his crippled leg. He felt no pain from the bite; on the contrary the pains from the obl injury diminished. More recently a June 1831, he went into the woods again, where he was bitten a second time, but by a rathesnake. This settled the husiness for him by effecting a complete cure. He is now perfectly well, and is running a ferry at Balsa, on the Rio Paranagament.

-The provincial assembly of Ceará has repealed its additional duties on imports.

-The extraordinary session of the Balia provincial assembly opened on the 12th inst.

—The price of gas in the city of S. Paulo during the month of November, at the exchange of 21 $\%^3$, was 355 reis per cubic meter.

- —We see by the Libertular that small-pax has again made its appearance in Fortaleza, Ceará. It exists, also, in many other places in that province.
- —Private letters from Minas Geraes state that the 1853 coffee crop in that province and in part of Rio de Janeiro will be small in comparison with preceding years.
- —A central rice cleaning mill was formally inangurated at Pilar, near Ignane, province of São Panha, on the 5th inst. There was great local exthusiasm over the event.
- —The public indebtedness of the province of Ceará on the 4th July last amounted to 225,88n\$ in 6 and 8 per cent, apolices, and 40,000\$ received from the Banco do Brazil on a ban.
- "The slave population of the province of Para on the 30th June last, lacking two nonicipalities, was 23,537, of which 11,220 were males and 12,317 were females. The ingenuo population was 8,444.
- was 3,434

 —The gas meter dispute at Sin Paulo is to be settled by arbitration, if such a thing is possible since the S. Pedro fiasco. The government of the province has nominated Counselor Jaio Augusto de Padua Fleury as its representative.
- The monthly subvention of 5008 granted to the periodical Busil Agencoli by the provincial government of Pernambines has been suspended by the president of that province, the suspension to take effect on the 1st of January mext.
- —The November receipts of the S. Paulo postoffice amounted to 6,436\(\tilde{5}\)222 for the city and and 22,993\(\tilde{5}\)900 for the island province. For the same month of 1881 the receipts were 6,539\(\tilde{5}\)36 for the city and 22,866\(\tilde{5}\)85 i for the province.
- for the city and 23,005301 in the particular, and the 33d inst., says that notwithstanding the exhibiterance of the first flowering the next coffee crop will be small. This is then to the lirary primis and hallstorins of the past month which overturned many trees and destroyed a great part of the blossoms.
- —By law n. 2.9no, of the 7th Octuber, the prorincial assembly of Minna-Geraes conceiles an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. on Soo, ooo\$ to Joaquini José Campos de Bittencourt for the establishment of a central usine in one of the municipaluties of Uhd, Presilio, Muriahé, Carangola or Ponto Nava. The guarantee is to endure for a period of 25 years.
- —According to a Para contemporary a wiman recently died in the province of Amazona at the advanced age of 141 years. Two bridges of the same woman ided at the equally mustail ages of 137 and 139 years respectively. These old age stories are now becoming just a little ton commun to excite astonishment, and me shall soon expect to see this one heaten by not less than a score of years.
- —The Diario de Santos gives the November receipts of coffee at Santos as 237,528 bags, making a total of \$12,470 bags since the 1st July, against 725,011 bags in the same period of last year. The total export for the month of November, including 31,06 lugs to 8160, was 207,505 lings, making a total of 742,053 hags since 1st July, against 577,813 bags in the same period of last year.
- —The Diario do Grant-Parti of the 31st October relates that six shaves were recently freed at Bergang, Part by then master Nazario José at Costa. Their letters of freedom half nut only been given them, but had been duly registered. The mistess, however, was opposed to the act and proceeded to tear up the letters, notivitistanding their registry. She then deliherately sold the freedinen into a second slavery.
- —The Rin de Janeiro provincial government has again revised the plan of the lotterles authorized by that province. The new plan fixes the total of each bittery at 80,000\$\(\frac{8}\), represented by 8,000 fixed for 10\(\frac{8}\) each. The itrawings will amount to a total value of 60,000\$\(\frac{8}\). The stamp tax on each lottery will be 1,200\$\(\frac{8}\), the commissions and expenses 1,600\$\(\frac{8}\), and the henefit 17,200\$\(\frac{8}\). The price of tickets is put at a low figure as a bait for the poorer classes.

—The slave population of Ceará on the 31-t August 1881 was 24,648, a diminution of 9,226 since the matriculation of 1871-73. This is equivalent to an annual average of nearly 40 liberations for each 1,000 slaves, the liberations including all causes, by law, by girl, by the emancipation fund, and by death. And yet it is generally conceeled that emancipation is proceeding more rapidly in Ceará in proportion to population than in any other province. The ingenue population on the 31st August 1881, was 7,436.

—A colonist named Becker was killed by his wife and two children at Béde, near Binmenan, Santa Catharna, on the 6th ult. He was first knocked senseless by a blow from a heavy piece of hoard by the two children, and his wife then consummated the crime by cutting his head open with a hatchet. An attempt was made to conceal the crime but it was elected when application was made for a burtal permit. The two children, a daughter of 15 and a son of 17 years, are under arrest, but the wife drowned herself when the police were searching for her.

—The receipts of the Mandos custom house and provincial receipting alaring the four months of the present fiscal year were as follows:

·	custom house	recebeloria
July	58,551\$000	77,627\$018 102,791 983
August September	93,015 750	143,125 587
October		132,767 921
	212,0005000	456,312\$499

Of the receipts of the provincial receiptdering per cent. goes to the Amazan Navigation Co.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Companhia Paulista has resolved to give gratuitous passage to all colonists passing over its lines.

—A new section on the "Recife ao S. Francisca" railway, from Palmares to Catende, Pernambuco, was inaugurated on the 3rd linst.

—The October receipts of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway amounted to 30,4808050, against 21,531\$125 in the same month of last year.

—The Marleira and Mamoré railway surveying commission under Engineer-in-chief Morsing is expected to leave for the Amazon on the 30th inst.

—The Octoher rereipts of the "Rerife a Linnoeiro" ruad, Pernamburo, amounted to 22,727\$890, and the expenditures to 22,932\$290, leaving a deficit of ut\$100.

—The "Macahé e Campos" line has reduced its rates in certain classes of freight to Rio de Janeiro, A hag of sugar noir pays 600 reis from Campos to this city.

—The October receipts of the "Recife ao São Francisco" railing amounted to 60,900\$652, and the expenditures to 43,504\$606, leaving a surplus of 17,480\$684.

—The constructors of the Almas and Rio railing successfully started their first hazanotive, the Craw, on the firther side of the Mantingeita, on the 4th risk of the Mantingeita, on the 4th inst. The becomotive had been transported to that point in pieces, and will be used in the works of construction.

—The October receipts of the Paulista railway of São Paulo amounted to 314,639\$440, and the expenditures to 91,006\$640, making a total receipt since July 1 of 1,026.579\$780, and a total expenditure of 323,227\$53. This gives a net surplus of 703,352\$250 for the four months ending Oc-

—It is somewhat remarkable that hit le Switzerland, in the heart of Europe, should be first to see advantages of the American style of railway carriage over the compatiment plan, but this is the case. Of the 1655 passenger carriages on the Swiss lines 1343 are constructed on the American system and only 312 on the English system.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered the payment to the Fives Lalle company of 90 per cent. of its claims fon the material furnished the Porta Alegre railway and the Pernambuco prolongation under the contracts of 1876 and 1877, as awarded recently by a commission of arbitration in Paris. The claims amount to a total of 1,319,290,77 foraces.

—In an official note of the 7th inst, the minister of agriculture advises the engineer-in-chief of the (Balifaco S. Francisco") prolongation that it is the intent of the government to carry that line through to the Rio S. Francisco with all the dispatch possible. To this end he is directed to push the work of construction as rapidly as the credits of the General Assembly will permit.

—A contract was signed on the 29th ult, between the president of Espaito Santo and civil engineers. Eduardo Mendes Lamoeiro and José Moreira Barbosa for a railway through that province to the head waters of the Ro Pardo in the province of Minas Geraes, the starting point to be either Victoria, Esprito Santo, Poto Vello, Jaciba, or some statim on the "Victoria a Natividade" railway.

—Alderman Malvino Reis has nasked the municipal council to impose a fine of 30% per train on all the trainmyst companies of this city which do not employ some kind of apparatus to guard against accolents. He mentious incidentally a ceriain invention of this kind upon which an aldemanie commission has presented a favorable report. The good ablerman, however, leaves the companies to choose some other apparatus of they consider it best —but fails to mention where such can be found.

—The Campinas tramway carried 12,629 passengers during the month of Navember.

"The Sao Paulo training lines carried to7,596 passengers during the month of November, of which 7,192 were carried gratis.

—The Minas and Rio Railway Co, has recently obtained permission from the government for the substitution of American in place of English rolling stock.

—The minister of agriculture insists upon the previous decisions of the government that the Minas and Rio Railway Co, must submit all its contracts for official inspection and approval.

—The September receipts of the São Paulo railway (Santos to Jundiahy) amounted to 527,640\$,570, and the expenditures, to 138,932\$\frac{1}{2}\$150 learning a net surplus of 388,658\$\frac{4}{2}\$0. This gives a surplus of 792,269\$\frac{1}{2}\$20 for the quarter entling September 30.

—The Follor Acra is informed by a competent authority that the cost of opening new streets, constructing (unurs) and inpays etc., which are to be required of the proposed Copacahana line, viil cost not less than 10,000,000Å. Add 2,000,000Å to this first the laying of its own tracks, and it will be seen that a cash expenditure of 12,000,000Å will be required to earry the new project into execution.

—The Economicis Françair calls attention to the fact that, notivilistanding the recent default into so fit the legism minister of public works to the effect that considerable reduction most shortly be made in the number of trans time on the Pelgian state lines, in steps have yet been taken in the direction of comony. It is stated that on suc line in Planders, the munister of finance was actually thanked for entering a railway carriage, the guard remarking that no other passenger than be had been carried in that train for a long time. In Lincemburg, it is stated, a train recently left lown an embankment, int norm was hard, for the very sufficient cason that the train manaboularly compty. If these statements may be relied upon, it requires in further demonstration to prove the meers stylor increased recommy on the Belgian state railways.

RITER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenes Aires Herall, November 29

—Three hundred immigrants left for the (olonies of Santa Fé on Monday,

There have been 864 haptisms, 186 marriages and 417 deaths in this city in October. The arrivals have been 9,032 and the departures 1,993.

—We hear that another sugar manufarrony and estate will be established in Correntes or Tucaman, by Argentine capitalists, costing about 100,000 patacours.

—The minister of finance has ordered that various suns, amounting in the aggregate to \$134538-71, shall be placed at the disposation of the Mant for the purchase of gold and silver.

—It has been resolved by the executive of the

—It has been resolved by the executive of the province that whenever a merchant shall sell by anation merchandse different from what he ordinarity trates in, he will have to pay a federate for such merchandise notwithstanding that the autrioneer may hold the moure federate.

may hold the purper patente.

"The president of the republic and Dr. Digoyen, unlinister of the interior, are both travelling in the interior just now, and they express their sympise and gratification at the evolences of progress which gives their where the profession of the profes

—The cipital of the province "for Plata," is the absorbing topic annung those uson are in position to specialize and invest capital, and many important purchases of land there are being effected. The foundation stone of the new city has been laid, and its success and ascinness are all mently mapped out, but, up to the possent, this is as star as the building has progressed. What may be said with truth is that the new capital will be a city of immense see thitting.

—It has rained pretty heavily of late and the drooping spirits of farmers and agriculturests in the provinces and in the odomies are not a little refirshed in consequence. On the whole, it may be predicted of all our plantations, including those of wheat, make, linseed, batley and sugar, that the harvesting will turn out very well, and that much if what will be lost through lowners of price, will be made up by the abundance and richness of the crops.

—The sugar industry continues steadily on the merease, and already shows signs of a speedy development into a large and profitable business. The same may be said of the wine made in the provinces, which comments the flor the excellence of its quality and the lowness of its price, defying competition and almost clusing the market against the deleterions mixtures that are imported from France and Spain, and abotined by the brial dealers. All these industries, and their almost marvellous development, make labor scance and create an unusual demand for experienced hands to work on the farms, etc.



-Black thistle having appeared in several of the country districts, the authorities of the same neglect to destroy it, observer it may appear with a fine of \$500 mgc.

-An Englishman went down to Ensenada from —An Engissiman were chosen to Enternate min Printa Lara, and entered a saluum, where he om-mitted no offence or disturbance. Soon a drunken eigilante came in and proceeded to arrest this gringe, although no one requested i, and he may entirely orderly. On arriving at the prison, the man asked to see an officer, but was tabl there was none, and no going to a window to look out to see if he enabl see our, the regilante drew his sword and proceeded to cut and heat the prisaner, until he fel almost unconscious. This frightened the guant irho mitbed him to returning consciousness, and then rubbed him. He was kept for days, un-visited, until an officer irho kurur him chanced to see him and got kim out. He tells us that not a day passes him that at this Quartel eighborher are drunk, marrelsome and brutal, and that the prison is filthy, unhealthy and unromfortable

-The executive of the province issued resterdaa long theree regulating the bothlings in La Plata Some of the resolutions are as follows: All persons desiring to build in the new capital must solicit the ilelineation of the engineer appointed for that per-puse. As for the numeration of the building, it must be remembered that early square will have fifteen odd and fifteen even mumbers, the former an the right and the latter on the left hand side When the formulations of the buildings already delineated have reached the height of 1½ or 2 meters, the praprietor or constructor will advise the committee appointed with the object of inspecting it. If this is not done a fine of \$500 m/c wil ing it.

The impased, and the building pulled down if not in a jumper line. The president of the department of engineers will appoint our of their members to inspect monthly the stars of the buildings, and to advise the authorities of any breath which may be found against the decree. Permission for repairs will only be given for the buildings which are in line. The committee appointed will not rousele addineations for the construction of concentillus, natures, or any other outralthy establishments; hore persons who wish to build the above will have to soled permission from the executive, who will decide after receiving the report of the engineers.

LOCAL NOTES

- The government less received a cable dispatch from Engage saving that raccine will be sent on by the steamer of the 9th inst-
- -A cable dispatch from Barao de Teffé at St Thomas on the 7th inst. says that the transit of Venus observations there arrie greatly obstructed by climity weather and copions rains. Nevertheless the Baras sair the third and fourth contact,
- -An international enegress for the protection of children is about to be held in Paris, presumed that the imperial government will be able shortly to find some one willing to act as a repre sentative of Brazil, inasmuch as the occasion will permit an agreeable visit in Pa to for some months
- —A private letter to the Crissino from S. Isabel do Rio Pretu says that the enning coffee crop in that locality will be reg small, not sufficient in many cases, though lur prices, to pay plantation expenses. The diminished crop is ascribed to the age of many of the archards, tribulo of course are never fertilized and only superficially cultivated.
- --(One of our morning contemporaries speaks with some disfurer of the use of the reach er in driving away harglais. We fear his sensitive feelings are away harglars. too much occupied with the physical welfare of the thief, and too little with the hunest citizen whose property is almost a hully at the disposal of criminals. In the absence of adeparte protection from the police, there is no other recourse than the use of the revulter.
- -The Lomlon correspondent of the Jarual do Commercia, under date of November 8th, calls attention to a very important consideration in the matter of public indehtedness, to which are also have once before referred. He arges that it is not the aggregate or the per capita indebtedness which determines a nation's funnicial standing, but it is the per capita wealth and production in relation to the indebtedness. Let us hope that Senator Affanso Celso will make a note of this.

-The city council is more busily engaged in try-—The city council is may hardly engaged in try-ing to fix the prices at which cattle shall be sold at the shaughter house, and the price at which beel shall be sold in the city markets. The maximum price for the latter is put at 400 reis a kido. In order to better control the husiness it is may proposed to grant a cuncession for the establish-ment of "thirty municipal lutcher-shaps" to which preference shall be given in the municipal slaughter house up to one-third of the daily number o

-There were 67 deaths from small-pox in this city thring the first ten days of this month

.- By an imperial decree of the 12th inst. distribution of the enumeripation fund is declared, amounting to a total sum of 3,000,000.46.

The legislative assembly of liblivia has aprelebrated between that republic and Brazil.

The City Improvements Co. has entered a protest against the adoption of any near manicipal by lans affecting their mork without an accord.

-Same thicres entered the Royal Hotel, Rus sea, on the furly just, and carried array some 300\$ worth of property belonging to une

-The frequency and audarity of the burglaries nur occurring in the city suggests that the police force should be employed in something better than in anling private johhery.

-A fire broke out in Schumann's brewery and ilistillery yesterilay morning, but we were unable particulars of the amount of damag sustained in time for this issue. however be given in our next.

-The government has extended the time for signing of a contract for a rentral usine at Moneao, Maranhão, he sixty days. The numer of the concession is Dr. Joan Antonio Cuqueiro. The capital of the usine is won,000\$, upon which the government guarantees 6 per cent, intrest.

-The election in Goyaz has resulted in a defeat —The election in Goyaz has resulted in a deteat of the present minister of agriculture, Comselor Flemy, the certificate of rhedron having hern formally given to his upponent, Dr. Amera Cicen ile Assis. As yet Minister Flemy has not resigned his portfolio, nor shown any intention to do so

-An imperial decree of the 6th inst. revokes the authorization 10 the government to concede latteries, and prohibits the sale of furrign lotters tickets in the empire, and provincial luttry lickets in this city. All such tickets will be treated as contraband, and prizes drawn up at them will be confiscated.

—The hoard of health has notified the City Improvements Co. that a faithful observance of the municipal regulation against street excivations dur ing the hot season will be required. The tearing ing the for scalar of the required. The tearing in of the streets by the connactors of the house water service, and the learning open of the excarations for days together, does not seem to have attracted nutice.

is runnored that the incoming city conneil has an a preciative eye upon the "some englander" business of this heroic city, which is so largely in the hamls of foreigners. The outgoing conneil has the many in the slaughter house and Inteher-shop lusiness, and the new ablermen are deter-mined not to be autiline. They feel that the public must be protected at all hazands

police authorities of this city have recently had another acute attack of modesty. They have probibled the use of the ordinary bathing dress worn by men, and prescribe the use of a bloose or tunic. Stringmers will appreciate the change, will be remembered that it is only about two years ago when bathers used only the ordinary short inse, and dressed on the beach. The prohibition of this garment on the city fraction was perfectly proper.
The present step, however, is not so well taken, The present step however, is mit so nell taken, No one will see just why the present diese is objectionable — unless, perhaps, it he some shap keeper who may have the uther valts to sell. This is prahably the secret of the change, as it is hardly possible that a chief of pulice who will permit the indecencies found every where in the public strees would be greatly shocked by the ordinary dress of a tether. a bother.

-Several inexplicable rubburies have recently occurred at Carson's Hotel in this city, but it was not until the morning of the 8th instant that the mystery was solved. A little after two o'clock the tratchman saw a man climbing over the trail from the street at the rear of one of the destrohed cot, tages, and at an excellent place for conceatment, He maited mutil the bur dar was safely inside the malls, trhen he fired his recover at him, and gave chase. The third can to the near of the grounds, where the servants' quarters are situated, watchman was here reinforced by a large force terrants, and the thiel was captured Feeling hurt by the suspicion which had fallen upon the trell as by the intrusion of the thief, they fell upon the pulsoner and gave him a thorough heating. Before the guests of the hut I arrived, they heat the fellow into an ahnust senseless condition. The police then came in and carried the third away to protect that came in an earth of the thick up to be an imperial marine, stationed at Foit Villegaignon, and unined Francisca Antonio da Silva. The Found speak of his trespass as having been made "without rereating his purpose." He will get clear, of rereating his purpose."
course. Yn one saa hir course. Yn one saw him stell anything. We are normed that a receipt for a watch (undoubtedy stolen) was found upon him. The action of the servants in beating the lellow is praise worthy in the highest degree, as it is probably the only punishment he will ever get.

-- The city gas hill fur the month of November amounted to 50,079\$ 106.

—The government has granted a six months' ex-tension to José Marcellino Pereira de Moraes for the founding of three central usines in the province of Rio de Janeiro and one in the province of Espirito Santo.

-According to Buenus Aires telegrans 5th inst, the elections in Tueuman had passed off with serious conflicts, several persons being killed and monuted. The results were in favor of the liberals.

-The German steamer Corrientes of the 5th inst. took 500 samples of Brazilian coffee for the Berlin exhibition. The coffee had to pag an export thilly of 4 per cent, to the province of Rio de Janeiro.

-An American named George Broux died of small pux at the Santa Barbara hospital on the 6th inst. He was taken with the disease at the house of detention, where it would seem that small-pohas serured entrance.

-- The time for the redemution without discount or the 100\$ notes of the "4" estampa," and the 20\$ notes of the "5", estampa," express this mouth. After January 1st a progressive discount of 1 per cent, a month will be enforced,

-The government has anthorized the transfer of the mining concession of Gustaro Meinicke, located on the Rio Tibage, unnicipality of Castro, Paraná, to Eduarda Klingelhuefer of this city. Active operations under this concession are in he largen at once.

-A full session of the council of state was held at the Emperor's palace on the 7th mst. to consider the artisability of opening a supplementary credit of 400,000\$, of which the minister of empire requires 200,000\$ to meet the epidemic of small-pox which has broken out in various parts of the empire-

-The first experiment with the electric light use in street repairing at night, was made on the errning of the 7th just, in front of the Mint. The apparatus used was a cluster of five Sienren's lamps, connected with the telegraph department, each lamp having a power of 400 candles, experiment resulted satisfactority.

-A burglar, named Ednardo Farrugias, mas cap m the crening of the toth inst. while rubbing a jewellery store on Rna da Constituição. He entered the shop with a false key, and had filled his pockets with matches, when an employee apnearcil on the scene. The burglar broke an avan into the street, but was captured after running a short distance.

- Charly weather prevented any observations of the transit of Venns on the 6th inst., at this point A telegraphic message was received from the president of Pernambuco, however, in which the Em peror was congratulated on the creat. Just what the Emperor has to do with the transit of Venus, or what the president of Pernandunco finds in it northy of his congratulations, is not fully unde stord as rel.

-One of the industrial contradictions of the day is the inemporation of a company, according in the Globe, for the encouragement and protection of small agriculture and national industry. The company is credited with a capital of 4,000,000\$. We were under the impression that small agri-culture is characterized by the cultivation of land in small parcels, by small farmers, and with smal capital. Small farming with a capital of 4,000,000\$ munds just a little equivocal.

-We have received the initial number of Lines the argan of the Club Gutenberg, which is to be deroted to the propaganda of abolition. The publication will not be at regular intervals for the present, but will depend upon the accasion and the support accorded. The new periodical starts out modestly, and certainly creates a good impression, but it lacks just that one element which a successful abolition movement must have-force. Slarery is an evil which can not be conquered with glove hands, nor fine writing. It will require hard facts hard blows, and persistent denunciation. There should be no cessation of these until the last than is broken all through the empire of Brazil. new periodical has our warmest wishes for its

--The exportation of a few Botuculo Initians to Europe for an exhibition of their personal beauty seems to have stirred up quite a little cummotion. The press has been nearly unanimous in its denuncia-tion of the unbuly speculation. The Gazeta nuw says that the minister of foreign affoirs has ordered says that the minister of foreign affairs has ordered the return of the Indians from the first port at which the steamer tuuches. The president of Espirito Santo, however, asserts, that they left openly and of their own free will, and applied to the chief of police at Victoria for passports. It is prohable that the recent anthropological experience of these Indians in this internal than the properties of these Indians in this internal than the recent anthropological experience of these Indians in this city, where they were duly exhibited to a curious public, contributed not a little to their desire to see more of the world. In this light all this outery seems a trifle inconsistent,

-A contract was signed in this city on the 7th inst, between the director-general of the postoffice and Col. José Lopes Pereira de Carvalho on the part of the Companhia Bahiana for a continuation of the steamship service of that company. The old contract expired on the 30th July, and the new one is to undure eight years with an annual subsention of 155,010\$. The ports of Santa Cruz and Bel-munte have been added to the service heretofore rendered. The company nur possesses a fleet of 17 small steamers, and has two building on the

THE agency of the South American Theatres has engaged Sarah Bernhardt (principally for the Brazils) for 50 representations, the salary being \$165,-000. She will start from Paris on the 20th of next April, and will remain alisent 135 ilays.— Exchange,

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 14th, 1882. The ratios of the Brazilian mill reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.

10 do do do in U. S.

10 do do do in U. S.

10 do s. 1, 10 Exp. 11 a Constant \$1.00 to \$1.00 to

EXCHANGE.

Dec. 5.—To-day all the hanks remixed without rare, and the makes was paralysed, only some insignificant transactions in private paper being done at a gifd and a 1½. Somerajous closed at 11546 soldies, 11 ago Impera.

Dec. 6.—The Brane Commorcial resultaged to-day the rate of a 1½ and the English banks fewer at the same on hend office but very few takers appeared. Private paper was negatiated at a 12 for all a 1½. Some leads paper on Farme was drawn at 415. Some leads paper on Farme was drawn at 415. Some leads a 12 for a 12 for

arapo. Forenegus closed at 115450 selicus, 11 330 buyers. Dec. 7.—The market to-day continued quiet at yesterday strates. Sovereigns were offered at 115450, with buyers at 11 360.

11 350.

— There was no alterntion to day in the rates of the banks, but private paper two more alturation and a fair amount of luxiness was done at a 1/5, a 1/16 and a 1/5 on London and a 4/5 on Funce. Sowereigns closed at 1/5/200 sellets, 11 360 luyers.

sellers, 11 360 lityers.

Det. 11.—11-od., y the market opened muchanged at a 1½ hank and 2 1½ for 12 1½ procure paper, but become much farmer during the day, and at cleany limits bank paper on head office was onto mable at 213. Sowerights charted at 11 1½ yo sellers, 11 320 lityers, and 2,000 were sold at 11 1½ 320.

selters, it 320 buyers, and 2,000 were sold at 14,530. Dec. 12.—The Bance Commercial a liqued to day officially the rate of 413% at which the Buglish banks, there in bend uffice, but very feet takers appeared. Private paper on Landon was equalated at 2176 and 213%, the butter rate predaminating, and in France at 444. Supereigns clined at 13530 selters, 11530 buyers.

118/350 wellers, 118/350 lanyers

Dec. 13 — To daily the market was very firm. The Ranco
Commercial malatained the rate of 2175/21 which the
English Hawke drew in the morning on lead office, him,
Ruding very few lakers, they there in the affermon at the
same rate on hanker. Private paper, which was very
scarce, ross negotiated in the market of 21706 and in the
lanks at 2175. Hank paper on France was lone at 446.
Sovereigns closed at 118/350 sellens, 118/350 hayers.

Dec. 14 - The-day the tracket opened firm, all the banks drawing at 21 % and processe paper being negotiable at 21% and 21 9/16.

-The November customs receipts from unports and expose compared with the same month of last year, were as

2,584,536\$000 2,668,478\$00 553,978 000 Exports 703,874 000 Total . . . 3,138,534 000 3,432,852 1100 Decrease in intports duties ... 84,422\$500 do export da... 203,896 ood Total decrease...... 294,318 000

- The 408,381 bags of coffee had the following destinations

 bags

 United States
 173,878

 Kurope
 214,187

 Canada
 879
 zvalue 3,096,351\$480 3,836,273 220 United States 7,314,187
Kurope 124,187
Canada 879
Cape of Good Hope 15,290
River Plate 3,747
Valparaiso 400 14,767 200 965,152 000 67,160 520 408,381 sed as follows: 7, 286, 694 the value having been assess

35,625 bags at 64,694 11 110,025 11 217,882 11

80,155 ,, 280 ,, 408,381 hags at 297,38 reis per kilo. -The November receipts of the Santos custom house follows:

Meza de rendas..... 124,6

quote to-day, per 10 kilos: Washed....

おおくなりま North

6		THE RIO	
For the five months from July 1st to November	goth the	December 5.	7
eccipts, as compared with the same period of 18	31, were 26	20 Alliança Insurance	
ollows: 1881	1882	20 Pastoril Agricola 43 000	
Demands marriage 12,632 850	489,876\$093 12,588 300 152,451 751	75 Leopoldina debentures	
67.824 426	96,533 913 2,467 804	16 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes 95 70	
Extraordinary 3,000 734 Emancipation fund 10 000	15,420 704	60 Navegação Nacional and serie (omside sale) 156 000	
Deposits	769,347\$565	50 Villa Isabel	8
The goods despatched for export at the Rie	ustom house	December 6.	1
	official value	45 Banco do Brazd	•
Coffee 408,38t bags	, 286, 694\$420	62 Pastoril Agricola 42 000	
Hides 10.061 Suger 4,187 bags	59,944 000 54,049 950	4 do	
Tobacco 86,320 kilos	44, 8 91 600 8,558 000	90 Santo Antonio de Padua RR 180 000	No
Rosewood 348 pieces Spirits 20 pipes	1,567 200	t2 Integridade Insurance 81 000	Bo H:
Tapioca 150 barrels	1,33 8 000	50 Carris Villa Isabel	Ri
	7,457,643 170	85 Oeste de Minas debentures 200 000	Sa
Gold in bars and dust	13,119\$310	24 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes	No Gi St
Total	7,470,762\$480	Dec. 7.	St S.
BANK STATEMENT		122 Bonco do Commercio 2nd serie 211 000	
Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on depo	sis at call and	212 Pastorii Agricola	C
Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on depo- short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeis the official balances published on November	3oth, 1882.	100 do , 135 000	A
D.444 C	nek Proham	201 Banco Predial hyp. notes	L
* BANKS in contas bala of reis	nees tion per	Dec. o.	l. P
		23 National Loan of 1868	y.
Banco do Brazil	1.735 7.28	10 Engenho Central de Quissama 220 000	
Banco Industrial	1.152 24.04 468 33.43	217 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes 95 %	C
	7 966 42 93 393 6 00	14 Banco Predial hyp. notes	R
	496 35.40 B.931 15.21	Dec. 11.	
	1	50 Banco do Commercio	Ü
N.B.—When a bank declares part of its cash Banco do Brazil, the amount so stated is ded		20 Fidelidade Insurance 230 000	Ê
Banco do Brazil, the amount so stated is ded balance of the latter and included in that of t	ne former.	100 Docas D. Pedro II. for June 1883 130 000 100 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes 950 a	
		15 Banco Predial hyp. notes 77° u	
BANK OF BRAZIL BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30th	1882.	50 Carris S. Christovão (ontside sale) 350 000 100 Botanical Garden R. R. do 175 000	1
ASSETS.	1	Dec. 12.	-
Commercial Department:		10 Banco do Commercio 2 nd serie 211 500	
	31,400,000\$00€	10 Docas D. Pedro II	-
Bills with two resident endorsers	14,079,118 794 5,526,556 244	100 Botanical Garden R. R 175 000	ì
Pills secured he collaterals:	128,900 000	5 Companhia Telephonica	1
By Government bonds and shares	233,921 000	40 Sorocabana R. R do 110 000	9
Securities in liquidation	1,152,966 395 1,060,626 550	WARKET REPORT.	1
Rills receivable	284,851 080	Rio de Janeiro, December 14th, 1882.	0
National Treasury account current	18,451,006 671 4,108,542 649	Exports.	
Cash		Coffee.—After our last report, on the 4th inst., the market remained quiet for a few days until the 6th, when, in view of	
Capital account	25,187,123 025	some decline in the receipts by railroad, a more active demand	1
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	16,624,765 303	set in and considerable sales were effected, principally for Europe.	1
uundry loans Loans to Provincial governments	328,544 942	Since then the demand has been stimulated by the more favorable cable advices from the United States, large sales for	
Real Estate	2,153,309 598	that destination having taken place in consequence, and on	
Dublic Funds	12,557,536 610	the 11th instant dealers raised their currency prices 130-140 reis per 10 kilos for all grades from Superior to Escolha.	1
Shares and debentures in various companies. Documents deposited	2,264,682 500 54,095,356 435	The market closes very firm at the quotations we give below. The sales since the 4th instant have been 2:4,400 bags, viz:	
São Paulo Branch:	£00,000 000	95,170 bags for United States	1
Capital account	79,070 000	95,170 bags for United States 199,910 , Europe 9,320 , Elsewhere	
Account current	2,011,214 485	214.400 liags.	-
Mortgages: Rural, at long dates	25, 181, 092 700	and the total sales since the first instant amount to \$37,500 bags, viz :	'
City, at long dates	3,9 0 5, 7 90 928	107,110 bags for United States	1
-base	136,534 o8o 82,551 406	g,600 ,. Lisewhere	1
Accounts in liquidation	832,964 530	237,510 bags.	1
Percentage due on administration	29,190 350	United States : bags	
Cash account: In cash	445,946 885	Dec.5 New Orleans Dan bk Concordia 7,000	
Hypothecary notes.	168,900 000 227,911,809 829	7 New York Br str Sallsbury 18,81c	1
LIABILITIES.	-2/19111009 029	Galveston Br bk Live Oak 3,500	
Commercial Department: Capital; 165,000 shares A Rs. 200\$000	33,000,000 000	12 Baltimore Am lik Aquidneck 5,64	2
Reserve fund	5,274,165 510	Europe:	u
Special	2,571.605 457	Marseilles It str Umberte I 3:54	
In notes of Head Bank	20,997,760 000 662,240 000	4 Genua It str do 6,13	0
Bills payable for fixed deposits	47,801,423 743	Havre Fr sir Parana	5
Accounts current	23,841,241 231 6,976,766 693	5 London Br str Delambre 40	0
Rills navable	553,517 801 54,095,356 435	5 Liverpool , do	0
Deposits		5 Trieste ,, do	
Unclaimed dividends	95,139 616	5 Antwerp ,, do 3,70	0
Capital supplied by the commercial depart-	25,187,123 925	7 London Elbe 6,10	5
ment	2,441,123 349	7 Antwerp ,, do	
Hypothecary Notes in circulation	3,364,200 000 67,080 244	7 Gothenburg do	ю
Accounts current	983,065 840	11 Hamburg Gr str Paranagua (and 4,894 Santos 15,04	8
	227,911,809 829	Trieste Nor ben Urda 4,00	5
E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, December 1st, 1882.		do Norben Eintund 3,80	ю
José Machado Coelho de Cu Eduardo Bragu,	stre, President.	13 Gibraltar fo. Br schr Dewdrop 2,46	8
		Elsewhere: Dec.4 Algoa Bay Br bk Neilie	
SALES OF STOCKS AND S	HARES	6 Port Elizabeth Br schr Ripples	ю
December 4. 300 Ranco do Brazil	298 о м	15,864 bags perday	
Veginnal and serie	150 000	against 10,113 in Dec. 1001	
30 Botanical Garden RR. 100 Santo Antonio de Padua debenture	4 202 000	12.413 11 1870	
20 Leopoldina debentures	105 000	E. 280 1 2877	
75 00.00			

THE RIC	N
December 5.	We
Alliança Insurance 34 000 Carangola RR. 186 000 Pastoril Agricola 43 000	
Villa Isabel	
Banco do Brazil hyp. notes	
Naveracijo Nacional and serie (omside sale) 156 000	
Villa Isabel do 254 000 Bance do Brazil hyp. notes do 95 % December 6.	1
Banco do Brazd	
Pastoril Agricola	,
Docas D. Pedro II	
1-1-midade Incumnos 81 00	Balti
Navegação Nacional 2nd, serie	Char
Geste de Minas debentires	6 New
Dec. 7.	o St. F
2 Bonco do Commercio 2nd serie	1
0 Docus D. Pedro II 134 00 00 do 135 00 135 00 135 00 14 Banco Predial hyp. notes 76½ (Anı
Nova Permanente insmance (outside sale) 37 00	Boro
Dec. 9. 1,280 oc. 3 National Loan of 1868	xo Lish Port Med
Engenho Central de Quissamā	x0
7 Banco do Brazil hyp. 1101es	Can Cap Riv
50 Banco do Brazil [ontside sale]	» Kit
Banco do Commercio	∞ Uni
230 00 Fidelidade Insurance	0
Ranco Predial lum, notes	O d
50 Carris S. Christovão (ontside sale)	Ton
12 Banco do Brazil	
10 Docas D. Pedro II 135 o	· -
5 Companhia Telephonica	oo Ha
50 do [outside sale] 200 o 40 Sorocabana R. R do 110 o	
WARKET REPORT.	Gai
Rio de Juneiro, December 14th, 1882. Exports.	St. S. 1
offee.—After our last report, on the 4th inst., the mark ained quiet for a few days until the 6th, when, in view e decline in the receipts by railroad, a more active dema	et Ch
in and considerable sales were enected, principally	nd Ha
ope.	for No Liv ore Bo for Lis for Po on Mo
mable cable advices from the United States, large sales t destination having taken place in consequence, and	on No
11th instant dealers raised their currency prices 130-140: to kilos for all grades from Superior to Escolha. The market closes very firm at the quotations we give belong	ow. Ca
The sales since the 4th instant have been 214,400 bags, v 95,170 bags for United States 109,910 "Europe 9,320 "Elsewhere	iz: Ca Ri
9,320 Europe Skewhere	U
214,400 hags. I the total sales since the first instant amount to 237,	Tr.
ngs, viz : 107,110 bags for United States 120,800 ,, Europe	
120,800 , Europe 9,600 , Ekewhere 237,510 bags	
The clearances have been: United States: ba	gs in
6.5 New Orleans Dan bk Concordia	,000 398
o do Ambgn Ethi Whittemere 8	000
12 Baltimore Am lik Aquidneck 5	,500 ,642 ,726
Europe:	,720 ,C●2
4 Marseilles It str Umberte I	130
4 Triestre li str do	300 995
5 London Br str Delambre	410 ,017
5 Liverpool , do	898
3 Minute 11	30 9 1700
7 London Elbe	,105 p
7 Gothenburg , do	500
7 Marseilles Fr str Savoie	5,048
17 Trieste Nor bgn Urda	, 005 , 500
13 do Nor bgn Eimund	3,800 s 2,468
Co. 4 rangements	3,29a 3,000
Receipts since the first instant have averaged	
15,864 bags per day against 10,113 in Dec. 1881 17,190 1880	
10,293 1879 12,413 1878 5,380 1877	
7,197 , 1876	

			1
We quote to-day, per 10 kilos		٤.	
Washed	. 3\$30e-		
Superior	. 3 610-	— 3 81 ●	
Good first		- 3 400	- 1
Regular first		_ 3 o 6o	
		2 720	- 4
Ordinary first			
Good second	. 2 110	2 310	- V
Ordinary second	1 630	t g10	- 1
Capitanias		2 310	
		1 370	
Escolha			
Stock is estimated to-day at 4	.27, 000 bag	s.	
Torat clearances of coffee f	rom Rio c to Nov. 30	luring the	5 months
DESTINATION	1882	1881	1880
		Person	Bags.
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags. 734 - 192	664.844
New York	798.747 186 018	177 252	218 717
Baltimore	100 015	177 252 6 758	
Richmond	27 718	3 500	
Charleston	-	_	3 500
Savannah	7 751	11 923	8 972
Mobile	6 000	9 500	5 000
New Orleans	109 119	129 364	136 771
Galveston	37 435	38 000	13 800
Cr. Thomas f.o	_	-	4 000
S. Francisco, Cal	1 000		
Total	69 +88	1 110 180	1 055 604
EUROPE.	1.700 700	1110 449	
Channel I. O	3 000		3 600
Havie	26 834	68 854	101 547
Antwer	67 950	92 612	54 325
Antwerp North of Europe & Baltic	259 268	258 772	
Liverpool, London & Sour plen	120 807	109 422	121 708
Bordeaux	15 079	32 286 58 760	33 138 68 100
Lisbon t. a	37 200	3 706	2 416
Portugal	1.432		131 683
Mediterranean	202 000	130 039	131 003
Total	736 656	761 271	729 103
Elsewhere	1.538	580	_
Canada Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	45 002		
River Plate & West Coast	25 217		
		-	
Total	71 757	13 020	
Total			1
Total United States	1.168 788	1.110 48	t 055 Go4
United States	736 656	1.110 484 761 27	r 055 604 729 103
Total United States	1.168 788	1.110 484 761 27	r 055 604 729 103

TAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 11 months from Jan. 1st to Nov. 30th.

DESTINATION	1882	1881	1880	A
UNITED STATES	Bags. 1,532,606	Bags. 1,320,261	Bags. 1,054,088	S
New York	371,050	323,869 6,758	387,480	
Hampton Roads f. o Richmond	22,718	7,000		Α
Charleston	21,917	17,729	3,500 13,582	l N
Mobile	9,502 144,065 58,927	18,045 210,646 48,500	5,000 177,968 13,800	R
St. Thomas f. o	1,000	=	4,000	
	2,162,625	1,952,808	1,668,918	1,
EUROPE. Chromel f. o	10,700 62,310	30,271	18,500	c
Aniwerp North of Europe & Baltic	93,612	253,273 495,795	103,448	-
Liverpool, London & South on Bordeaux	27,891	256,609 82,700	209,748 56,625	1
Lisbon t o	67,142	11,793	94,947	
Mediterranean	270,524	295,25	183,953	1
Total	1,167,044		1,103,535	
Canada	87,120		72,421	1
River Plate & West Coast	44,622		42,793	1
Totals	136,703	143:455	115,214	1
United States	2,162,623			1
Elsewhere	136,703	143,45		1
Total	3,466,372	3,846,449	2,977,667	1

Imports.

Flour.-The arrivals since our last report, on the 4th

Flour.—The arrivals since our fast report, on the stant, have been
5,509 barrels per Cyphrines from United States
7,500 "Creat from United States
4,500 "New Light from Baltimore.
150 holf logs Allowipus from Valparaiso.
The sales since same date have been about 27,000.
Stock in first hands to-day about 33,000 barrels

20,5000-21,5000
21 500-22 00Q
20 500-21 000
20 500-21 000
19 000 -20 000
ti) noo19 500
20 500-21 000
17 500-18 000
20 500-21 000
17 500-18 000
18 500-19 000

Market steady.
Pitch Pine.—There have been no arrivals and the Pitch Pinca—There have been no parrivals and the nacket continues from.

Last sale was at 468 per dozen.

White Pinca—No arrivals.

Market from at 100—183 priss per fact.

Spruce Pinca—No arrivals.

We quote 1980—1980 per dozen.

Swedlish Pinca—Arrivals.

Sye dozen per Carl Rassitus from Also which had been cold before arrivals.

We quote 25/800—35/8000 per dozen.

Kerrowene.—No arrivals. Market quiet.

We quote today 6/800 per care for Devoe's Brilliant.

Last d—Arrivals.

3.500 kegy per Creat from Boltimore.

Lard — Arrolls.

3,500 kegs per Creat from Rollimore.
Market quiet.
We quote to-day 540—560 reis per lb. for George.
Roeirs — No arrivalt
Market unchanged at 6,500—105000 per barrel.
Turpent line. — No arrivalt.
Market firm and prices advanced to 540—560 reis per kilo.

Codfish. — Arrivals:

500 cases per Elbé from Lishou
550 tube and 30 cases per C. R. C. from New Carlisle.

Market firm.

Retail prices 26\$000—3c\$000 for tube and 36\$000 for cases.

Coals — Arrivals:
230 tone yet Honzout from Cardiff
290 ... Philips Weyergang from New Port
1500 ... Magnificed from Liverpool
1693 ... Magnificed from Liverpool
1693 ... Malmans from Cardiff
1603 ... Dalhamans from Cardiff
Quotations continue nominal in the absence of sales.

Comment.—No arrivals. Market suchanged.

English 7 000—7 200 German 6 400—6 600 French 7 800—8 000

Hay.—Arrivals:

1,009 bales per Belle from Rosario
Market flat.
We quote to-day 70—72 reis per kilo.
Bran.—Arrivals:

We quote today 30-32 reis per kilo.

Brun — Arrivals:
1,500 hags per Gnatition from River Plate
440 "Iterast from do
5,000 in Street from do
Market firm at \$\$\frac{1}{2}\text{soo}\$-\text{g} too per hag.
Indian Corn.—Arrivals:
700 hags per Under to I from River Plate
1,105 "Gnatition from do
600 "Sarvis from do
Market firm at \$\$\frac{1}{2}\text{soo}\$-\text{g} too per larg.

Button.—Market firm.

We quote to-lay:

French, in barrels "150,50-150 per lb.
di in tims "100-120" "100
Danis'd "100-120" "100
Hallan "100-100" "100
Hallan "100-100" "100
Hallan "100-100" "100
Beer.—Market unchanged.

Beer.—Market unchanged.

| Beert | - Sausses | Saus

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEC. 2.

1000—Nor logs. Carl Rosenius; 222 tons. Scheffert 127 ds; pine 10 onder.

2012—He logs. Etna; 62 tons; Wigley; 36 ds; salt 12 order.

ANTO-Wor logs. Urday: 167 tons; Salvessen: 14 ds; sandries to Montiele Pontes & Co.

DEC 3.

**The Committee of the Committee of the Committee of Annual State of Committee of Annual State of Committee of Com

DEC. 5. CARDIEF.-Br bk Minnie Brown; to22 tons; Richards; 47 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

N. York—Am bgn Amy A. Lane; 385 tons Clifford; 73 ds, smutries to F. Clemente & Co. DEC. 8. MacAo—Ile lug Resolute; 420 tons. Lawrence, 25 ds; salt to C. C. Continho.

C. C. Commino.

DEC 12:

RANGROW-BF lik Now.Wester, 546 tons. Whimile: 100 ds;
rice to Norton Megaw & Co

CANDER—BF lib Dalhama: 972 tons: Rees: 45 ds coal to

Messageries Martines.

HUTTIMER—Am lik New Lijkht; 450 tons; Snow; 70 ds;
flour to Philips Brother. & Co.

DEC 13:

New Commiss. Be lin C. P. C. Containing Biomb et ds;

New Carlesile---lir by C. R. C; 240 tons; Briard; 55 ds; codfish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira. Sew Castle.-Sw lug Sjotrollet; 166 tons; Zinnerstrom; 68 ds, coal to D. Pedro 11 R. R. Salt Island von Banja.-Port by Conceição de Maria; 257 tons; Rosa; 26 ds; salt to Vinva Mirauda Leone & Co.

tons; Ross; 20 of Sanda Flows; Lewis; 32 ds; salt to Vinva Miranda Leone & Co.

Miranda Leone & Co.

Miranda Leone & Co.

Tomas: 158 tons; Thomas: 7 ds, ballast; to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

DEC. 2.

Types SLAND—Br bgo Century; 183 tons; Le Costeur; Infaliant.

Liston, f. o.—Br bgo Lardine; 191 tons; Seurle; collec.

—Dan bg Anne Culturine; 195 tons; Andersen; collec.

Baltinore—Am bk Adda T. Benner; 496 tons; Honner, coffee.

CORSAW RIVER—So by Cocary 445 tons; Homer, coffee.

CORSAW RIVER—So by Cocary 445 tons; Lind; ballast,
VALIMARIO—Br by Wamfering Sprite; 800 tons; Roberts;
ballast.

DIAMONI DIAND—Nor shp Frederik Stang; 991 tons;
Uchermann; ballost.

DEC 6.

Teires SLAND—Br by Prince Lucien; 1540 tons; Briard; ballast.
SANOY HIROS—Br shp Prince Lucien; 1540 tons; Cockrane;
ballast.

ballast. New Orleans....It bk Tabor: 542 tons; Benvenuto; ballast. Algoa Bay...Br bk Nellie; 280 tons; Cowe; coffee.

DEC. 7.

N. ORLEANS.—Dan bk Concordia; 355 1005; Schmidt; coffee.
CARAVELLAS.—Port lign Baren do Laga; 207 tons; Magalines; sundries. DEC. 8.

DEC. 8. USTED STREET. Be bl. Adelaide Bakeri, 823 tone Lawiballast.

DEC. 10.

GALYESTON—He bl. Lies Oak; 349 tone; Stirwell; coffee.

ALDON Bay.—He bgn Catherine; 321 tone; Rever, coffee.

DEC. 31.

N Vons.—Am bgn Eths Whitemore; 410 tone; Wright; coffee. VALPARAZO-Br shp Howard D. Troop; 1587 tons; Sandes; ballast. PERNAMBICO---Port bk Humildade; 312 tons; Teixeira; sundries.

Ories.

MARANIA.—Port bk Audischi, 653 tons; Soares; sundries.

DEC. 12.

PERNAMBUCO.—Br bgn Solavin; 223 tons; Rae; ballant.

FREIGHTS:

Steemers:	Sailing-Pessels :
Londoir	Channel f o 42[6—(2]6 Lisbon f, o 45] —50[Gibraltar f, o 45] —50[U. S. North 25] —30[U. S. Sonih 23] —35[

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE FORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 13th, 1882.

NAME	FONNAGE	d.ora t.xa		WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER	
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ik Aquidireck	285		2B	Baltimore.	Plripps Bros. & Co.	
schr N. Smith	419	Due	30	N York	F. Clemente & Co.	1
bk Nerv Light.	416	Dec	12	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & Cir.	
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HAT	W NAME	WHERE TO	CONSIGNED TO
Dec.	z Paranaguá Gr	Hamburg* 26d	Ed Johnston & C
	2 Laplace Br	Liverpool* 3od	Norton M'w & C
11	3 San Martin Fr	Harre* 3rd	A. Lenhar & Co.
11	3 Umberto I, Ir	River Plate 31/4d	F. & Tavolara
11	Corrientes Cr	do 7	E. Johnston & C
11	3 Salislmry Br	Santes soli	C M C Beecher
	4 Guariana Br	River Place al	Roral Mail
11	4!Paraná Fr	de arl	A Leider & Co
- 11	4 Cavoir Br	Porto Alegre* 40	
21		Liverpool* 48d	ilo
	7 Copenicus Belg	Smit 5 arli	Roral Mail
*1	7 Elbe Br	N York' 4nd	Wilson Sous & C
11	8 Cyphrenes Hr	Baltimore 28d	1. M C. Reecher
*1	8 Crest Br	Inni pie 23d	For coals
11	8 Arctrque Fr	irin pie 250	DVIIsen Sours & C
	9 Britannia Gr	"River Plate" rd	Norton M'iv & C
11	9 Galilen Er		Karl Valais & C.
	10 Savoie Fr	do 51	Norman Mar & C
	rr Rubens Its	London" 29571	F & Pavolana
	rr Rio Plata It	Licina 29 d	A. Lentar X C
	ri Ville de Samos Fr	Harre 23d	Wilson Sons & C
	rr Galicia Br	Valpararso* 18d	
	rı Humboldt Fr	River Plate 6d	Norton M'w & C
12	rr Paramaguir Gr	Santus 20lr	K Julinston & C
1.	ra Nager Fr	Borderux* rod	Messagerres Mar
11	ra Menimon Ilr	Liverpool* 2311	Norther M'w & C
	ra Atlantium Fr	Valparaiso* 250	W. Ritchie & Co

* Calling at intermediate ports.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

IFAT	E NAME.	MIRRE LEON	CAHGO
Jec.	2 Graf Hismark Gr		Sundries
11	2 Elbe Br	do	do
11	4 Umberto I, It	Marseille*	do
	4 Paranagná Gr	Santos	do
11	5 Guadina, Br	Similham pinu 🐣	do
11	5 Corrientes Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee
11	5 Paraná Fr	Harret	Sundries
11	5 Delambre Br	Lire(pool*	da
0	b Sair Maitin Fr	Santus	do
	7 Salishury Hr	N York	Coffee
11	8 La Place Br	New York*	do .
11	8 Cavour Br	Porto Alegre*	Sundries
11	9 Elire Er	Sontharrpton*	do
11	9 Galileo Br	do	do .
	9 Arctique Fr	S. Vincent	do
	10 Britainia Br	Valparaizo*	do
	10 Coperaions Belg	Santos	do
10	rr Savoie Fr	Marseille*	do
	11 Galicia Br	Lirerpool*	do
	rr Rio Plata It	River Plate	do
11	11 Crest Br	Santos	do

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GOVERNMENT BONDS

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THE RIO NEWS

In order to determine what improvements can be effected in this journal at the opening of the cusning year, the publishes begs that all intending more only scribers will send in their subscriptions at once.

To all such The News will be sent greatis for the remainder of the current year.

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THE RIM NEWS was established under its present title and uttanagement on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the and the state of the Although the sayle, title and frequency of 1880 as the Although the sayle, title and frequency of 1880 as and so done were communed unbroken. At the legitiming of 1881 the typle of the publication was still further changed by an increase from Table 1988; and a diminution in the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference me.

office and reference use.

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of street independence and impartiality. The editors had
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tation. With the leginning of its mitth volume (Jannary, 183a) the editors feel themselves warranted in colling stemsion to the similion and general sunsistion with which their poincy and management have thus for been received, and in advising their partners that no devasion whitever from advising their parions that no devasion the water from traders tally and accurately informed each to keep it readers tally and accurately informed one to be a support which may have more or test bearing upon any and all unterprises and investment. In its discussions it will reset unemprise and investment to its discussions it will reset unemprise and investment to its discussions it will reset to discuss will hold themselves the opinions expressed the edutors will hold themselves the opinions expressed the edutors will hold themselves the opinions expressed the in new columns it will need to keep its readers fully in formed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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